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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 26th, 1911.

The wreck of the *Asia* emphasises in a very special manner the urgency of the need for a wireless telegraph installation in Hongkong. It was apparently on Sunday afternoon that the liner ran upon a rock in the neighbourhood of the Taiachow islands, about two hundred miles south of Shanghai, but not until next day did news of the occurrence reach Hongkong, and then the first news apparently came by submarine cable from Shanghai. The *Asia* was fitted with wireless apparatus which has a range of three thousand miles, so that had there been facilities here for receiving messages, news of the disaster might have been received much earlier than was actually the case. We need not dilate upon the value of receiving intelligence of accidents to ships at the earliest possible moment, so that no time may be lost in dispatching assistance. It requires no effort of the imagination to conceive the possibility of an hour's delay in an accident of this kind being responsible for a great loss of life. Fortunately, in the case of the *Asia* there appears to have been no danger of the ship settling down into deep water immediately after striking. From the meagre information yet to hand it appeared that the steamer remained fixed on a rock. All passengers, and their baggage as well as the

mails have been transferred, and according to the information which reached the local Agent of the Steamship Company, there was prospect of the cargo in two holds being salvaged. But it might have been otherwise. The ship might have quickly settled down, and in the dense fog prevailing the passengers and crew might have been left to drift about the ocean in the open boats. (A telegram reaching us from Tokyo states that this actually happened.) A Shanghai telegram which has also reached us speaks of the *Asia* being apparently unable to use her wireless. This must mean that she is now unable; but it is evident that for some time after she struck, the wireless was working, for it was by this means that news of the disaster reached the *America-maru*, and the coast of Formosa. It is perhaps not generally known to the public not directly connected with shipping, that wireless telegraphy can only be used in Hongkong harbour by merchant ships and foreign warships between the hours of six and eight in the morning and five and seven in the evening. A year or two ago they were absolutely forbidden to use it at all, but we should hasten to add, that the Government readily granted special permission for wireless telegraphy to be freely employed for a few days for the purpose of communicating with ships which have gone to the assistance of the *Asia*. This apparently represents the limit of the Colonial Government's authority in the matter, for as the reply given to the Hon. Mr. Hewitt's question on the subject at the Legislative Council meeting last week clearly showed, the control in these matters rests with the authorities at Whitehall rather than with the Government at Hongkong. That being so, the shipping community, it seems to us, are justified in sending to H.E. the Governor for transmission to the Imperial authorities a protest in the strongest possible terms against delay in granting permission to set up a long-range installation here—a delay which we have no hesitation in describing as little short of criminal in the circumstances. For quite six months out of the year, more than the ordinary perils of navigation are encountered in the Eastern Seas. We have at this season of the year the dense fogs which settle at intervals over the Northern Seas, and a little later we have to expect a succession of typhoons lasting well on into the month of September. It is marvellous that disasters are so rare, when one considers the great number of ships traversing these seas; but the point to be borne in mind is that great disasters are liable to occur at any time, and science having provided us with the means of learning of disasters at sea as soon as they occur—at least in the case of ships fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus—no consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of a great shipping centre like this being equipped with the apparatus at the earliest possible moment. The community must have read with much satisfaction the announcement made in the Council Chamber last week that there had been "no inaction or lack of initiative on the part of the Colonial Government" in this matter, but we suggest that it would strengthen the hands of the Government if the shipping community availed themselves of the circumstances connected with the disaster to the *Asia* to emphasise the need and insist on immediate action being taken.

Another case of plague in the Colony was notified yesterday. This case occurred in Connaught Road Central. The attention of Fremas is directed to an announcement in our advertisement columns regarding the local Coronation Address.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Wood remanded three coolies on a charge of breaking into a godown in Bird Street, near Bonham Strand, and stealing 32 cases each containing 112 sheets of tin of a total value of \$288. The stolen property was recovered.

The Chinese who was injured in a quarrel on the river steamer *Kiengai* and removed to hospital has since succumbed. Two men arrested in connection with the quarrel were charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with wilful murder and remanded.

The Tokyo Press reports that Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador in Tokyo, will leave Shimabashi for Home on May 6th to attend the Coronation of King George, Mr. C. J. Davidson, Assistant Secretary of the British Embassy, will accompany the Ambassador to London.

H.R.H. Prince Chakrabongse, Her Presumptive to the Throne of Siam is due to arrive here this morning on the s.s. *Australia*. H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard have issued invitations to a number of residents to meet His Royal Highness at luncheon at Government House this morning.

The J. Olson who was convicted of being drunk and incapable at the Magistracy on Monday was not Mr. J. Olson, of Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co.

The steamer mentioned in the Harbour Master's "Notice to Mariners" published in our advertisement columns as sunk, is presumably the *Meifoo*.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* was published last evening containing new vehicle regulations, special reference being made to motor cars and motor cycles. Not only are they forbidden in certain parts of the city, but their speed is regulated in all parts of the Colony in which they are allowed. Approval of this we would draw attention to the inquiry which the Captain Superintendent of Police is making in our advertisement columns.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD. A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room, Mr. E. D. C. White presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Colonel Bedford (Principal Medical Officer), Mr. Lau Chin Pak, Mr. Ng Hoa Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (secretary).

A letter from Government relative to the erection of 12 water closets in a block of European flats to be erected on Kowloon Island Lot 574 was read as follows: April 7th. Referring to your letter of the 1st March; I am directed to inform you that the Governor-in-Council has refused the application for the installation of 12 w.c.'s in a block of European flats to be erected on K.I.L. 574.

The President said a subsequent letter had been received from the applicants which he thought should be placed before the Board and discussed. The applicants, in asking the Governor-in-Council and the Board to reconsider the question mentioned, said the Board had recommended that the application be granted, but that was hardly quite right, as the members were equally divided, four voting for the recommendation and four against. He thought the matter ought to be continued.

It was agreed that the matter be re-circulated. On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. LAU CHU PAK, two new applications for permission to erect w.c.'s, one with respect of premises at 8A, Des Vours Road Central, and the other with respect of 6, Des Vours Road Central were recommended to the Governor-in-Council for approval.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. The fourth order of the day was the report from the Government Factories and Analysts on the public water supplies for the month of March, 1911.

The President—With reference to the next paper it has been moved by one member that "in view of the above minutes this paper be dealt with confidentially." Before we take this publicly I should like to know whether the meeting wishes it taken confidentially or publicly. I think there are reasons which would suggest that it would be advisable to take this matter confidentially.

Mr. HOOPER—All the reasons stated by the member of the Board? The President—I have read his minutes. Mr. HOOPER—I have not seen the other minutes. It comes to me first. The President—You would like to see— Mr. HOOPER—If there is a good reason I am with you. Will you circulate it round the table and we can see them? The President—Then your proposal that it be postponed? Mr. HOOPER—I am against it being taken confidentially unless I am satisfied there is good reason for it. Evidently something has taken place since the paper left my hands and I am entitled to see it.

The President—Certainly. The papers were handed round, after which Mr. HOOPER said he thought a vote had better be taken. The President moved that it be taken confidentially. Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded. Besides the mover and seconder the resolution was supported by the Vice-President, Mr. Ng Hoa Tsz and Dr. Clark. Colonel Bedford and Mr. Hooper voted against.

Strangers were then requested to withdraw and the matter was taken confidentially. MORTALITY STATISTICS. The mortality statistics showed that for the week ending March 25th the death-rate for the whole Colony, including the Army and Navy, was 10.20 compared with 14.7 for the corresponding week of last year.

HONGKONG CORONATION COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Coronation sub-committee was held in the Chief Justice's Chambers on Monday. Mr. C. H. Ross presided and the others present were: Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs F. H. Armstrong, G. Balloch, C. Montague Eds, Ho Fook, W. Logan, G. H. Mohrath, N. J. Stabb and Ng Hon Tsz.

Arrangements were made for the collection of subscriptions, and it was decided to invite the following to become members of the sub-committee, viz—the Editors of the four daily newspapers, past and present members of the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital and Po Leung Kuk, Messrs. Chan Keng Yue, Chin Chan Sam and Sai Ua Fei.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO. CONCENTRATION OF A LARGE FRENCH FORCE. London, April 25th. A Paris message states that in view of the importance of haste, a flying column composed entirely of French Algerian troops has already left the Shawia country for Fez.

The Moroccan Mohalla follows, and a third French force of ten thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry will in the meantime be concentrated at Casablanca in readiness for emergencies and to protect communications. It is semi-officially stated at Paris that the French will evacuate Fez as soon as order and the Sultan's authority are re-established.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. str. *Canada Maru* left Nagasaki for this port on the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on the 27th inst. The T.K.K. str. *America Maru* is reported due to arrive this port to-day at daylight with U.S. mails and 44 cabin passengers. She was originally due to arrive here yesterday morning, but was delayed on account of rendering aid to S.S. *deia*.

TELEGRAMS.

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MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CROWN COLONIES.

PRONOUNCEMENTS BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND THE PREMIER.

London, April 25th. In the House of Commons Colonel C. E. Yate asked whether the military contributions by the Eastern Crown Colonies were regulated solely in regard to immediate local requirements as to military garrisons, or whether in the case of Ceylon these were greatly minimised by the nearness of the Colony to India, and the security afforded by the garrisons at Hongkong and Singapore.

Secondly, whether the Government would consider the advisability of treating the contribution by Ceylon as a purely military contribution, so putting Ceylon on a similar footing to other Eastern Crown Colonies.

Thirdly, whether the Government would consider the question of securing some financial co-operation by the Federated Malay States.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. L. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that under the arrangement which has been in force about fifteen years the maximum limit of military contribution in the cases of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements was the whole cost of the Garrison. In the case of Ceylon, for special reasons, it was three-fourths of that cost. The strength of the Garrisons and the contributions from the Colonies were determined by a variety of considerations, both Imperial and local, which it was impossible to discuss by way of question and answer. The Malay States, although not British, already made a very substantial contribution to the defence of the Empire by maintaining, in accordance with the agreement of 1895, a highly efficient regiment which could re-inforce the Garrison at Singapore in time of war.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, replying to another question by Colonel Yate, said that as the safety of the Eastern Crown Colonies, as well as the Self-Governing Dominions depended upon our command of the sea, the discussion at the Imperial Conference on Naval Defence must naturally involve consideration of strategical questions affecting the defence of both.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

CONCENTRATION OF A LARGE FRENCH FORCE.

London, April 25th. A Paris message states that in view of the importance of haste, a flying column composed entirely of French Algerian troops has already left the Shawia country for Fez.

The Moroccan Mohalla follows, and a third French force of ten thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry will in the meantime be concentrated at Casablanca in readiness for emergencies and to protect communications. It is semi-officially stated at Paris that the French will evacuate Fez as soon as order and the Sultan's authority are re-established.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. str. *Canada Maru* left Nagasaki for this port on the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on the 27th inst. The T.K.K. str. *America Maru* is reported due to arrive this port to-day at daylight with U.S. mails and 44 cabin passengers. She was originally due to arrive here yesterday morning, but was delayed on account of rendering aid to S.S. *deia*.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

S.S. "ASIA" ABANDONED TO LOOTERS.

PIRATES ATTACK LIFEBOATS.

Tokyo, April 25th. The s.s. "America Maru" sent a wireless message to the Communications Department yesterday evening stating that the "Asia" was greatly submerged. The steamer "Shaoshing" had been standing by since Sunday, and had rescued a hundred passengers who were adrift in boats.

In a fog these boats were attacked by the crews of junks, and property was stolen. The "Shaoshing" proceeded to Shanghai, and the "America Maru" left for Hongkong on Monday morning, the "Asia" being abandoned to looters.

[The *America Maru* is expected to reach Hongkong this morning.]

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, April 25th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGNOTTI).

ARMED ROBBERY. Wong Him and Pang Wa Hin were charged with having with others committed an armed robbery at Victoria on February 7th and having put Chang Ho in bodily fear and stolen \$200 and a quantity of jewellery belonging to her, Mr. Alabaster, acting Attorney-General, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, appeared for the second defendant.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. Freese, R. Hunter, K. Boyson, E. B. Pye, F. M. de P. Grace, A. H. Rahmna, P. A. H. Hermeling.

Mr. Alabaster said he could not congratulate himself on the class of evidence which he should put before them, but it would be for the jury to consider that evidence and to say whether it satisfied them that one or both of the prisoners was guilty of the robbery with which they were charged. The robbery was a serious one, and in the course of it a servant girl, who was in the house, was chased on to the verandah by one of the robbers and she was either thrown or fell over the verandah and was picked up senseless and had been in the hospital ever since. No one of the people who were robbed was able to identify any of the robbers. Counsel was calling one of the robbers who had been convicted in the other Court and was waiting sentence. He had turned King's evidence. Counsel was also calling another man whom his friend Mr. Potter would probably suggest was an accomplice. As regarded the first prisoner, Counsel would show that on the promises where he was arrested there were found two bags, two knives and a piece of wire. He would ask the jury to listen to the evidence and to say whether or not they were satisfied that those two men took part in that very serious robbery. The suggestion he put forward was that the second prisoner was the organiser of the robbery, but as he was known to the people of the house he remained outside while the robbery was being committed. He would submit that he was equally guilty with the others.

Evidence having been heard and the jury addressed by Counsel and his Lordship, the first prisoner was found not guilty by five to two and the second prisoner not guilty unanimously. They were accordingly discharged.

ALLEGED DEMANDING MONEY WITH MENACES.

U Tak and Chu Kwong Shun were charged with demanding money (\$600) by menaces from Leung Pak Kwai on the 15th March. Mr. Alabaster conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr. Shenton, defended. The same jury as in the previous case was empanelled.

Mr. Alabaster said the prisoners were charged with demanding money with menaces, and they were not charged with obtaining money with menaces which was not for the jury to inquire into. In order to go into the history of the case he must first take them back to the 14th December, on which date there was a robbery, as the result of which a man named U Ho was arrested. He was charged at the Magistracy, but subsequently discharged. The present charge arose out of that case. On the 13th March the complainant, who was the witness in the case, was at his house, and in the evening both prisoners came to him. The first prisoner asked him to hand to him several hundreds of dollars which he said U Ho wanted in order to pay the legal expenses which he had incurred, and added that if the money were not paid U Ho would rob and kill him. Complainant said he would not pay because all his money had been taken away by the robbers. The prisoner said the cash must be paid by the 19th March at the latest. Complainant went to the police and suggested a trap being laid for the prisoners when they demanded the money, and they fell into the trap and were arrested.

Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

SHIP MASTER CAUTIONED.

Before Commander C. W. Brookwith, R. N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court, yesterday, Lance Sergeant Sutton proceeded against Captain W. A. Valentine of the steamer *Heungshan*, for failing to observe the rules of the road as laid down by His Majesty's Order-in-Council.

Lance Sergeant Sutton deposed to being on duty in No. 1 police launch about 3.10 a.m. on the 16th instant. He was steaming down the central fairway from east to west when he observed the *Heungshan* steaming northward. Entering the central fairway, witness blew his long blast to attract attention, but no notice was taken of the signal. To avoid further collision the Sergeant stopped his engine, and the *Heungshan* passed about 15 yards off.

Captain W. A. Valentine, master of the *Heungshan*, stated that on the morning of the 16th instant he left the Canton wharf about 8 a.m. bound to Shekwan. When in the southern fairway he pulled to get under the stern of a naval launch going from east to west. He saw the No. 1 police launch steaming through the central fairway, and it appeared to him to be on the south side. There were also two junks under sail on his port side going from north to south. Witness did not think it advisable to stop his ship owing to the strong flood tide and the close proximity of the China Merchants' buoys. As soon as he passed the Apeir buoy he starboarded his helm and passed between the China Merchants' buoy and Marty's buoy. The police launch was then under his stern. He could not say how far off, but he thought a sufficient distance. Witness did not make any signal when he altered his course. The two Chinese craft were in the central fairway to the westward of his ship when he entered the fairway.

Sergeant Willis spoke to being on the bridge of the police launch with the Sergeant in charge. He saw the *Heungshan* steaming out from the wharf and steering north when she entered the central fairway. The police launch blew one long blast. Witness saw no Chinese craft crossing the fairway. The *Heungshan* took no action, but passed ahead. The police launch stopped, otherwise there would have been a serious collision.

His Worship, after hearing further evidence, said—Taking into consideration the many difficulties which a long ship like the *Heungshan* has to contend with in these narrow waters studded with buoys and various craft, I dismiss the case with a severe caution to the master. He must in future use the helm signals laid down in article 23 of the Rules of the Road when making any alteration to give way to another vessel. In this case there was no such signal given, although the course of the *Heungshan* was altered to south.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Fushimi and suite arrived per S.S. *Kamo Maru*, en route to England as representatives of Japan at the Coronation of His Majesty King George V.

Captain Taylor, A.D.C., met the ship on arrival and conveyed His Excellency's invitation of the hospitality of Government House and offered the use of a special train or the Stanley, if required.

Their Imperial Highnesses, however, declined all invitations, as they are travelling *incognito*. Their suite also were unable to accept any hospitality.

Representatives of the Commodore and Officer Commanding the Troops likewise waited on Their Imperial Highnesses.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

The following are the scores made in the sixth and last shoot for the cups presented by Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.:

A CLASS.	
T. Hamilton	33 x 2 = 35
A. Watson	33 x 2 = 35
T. Stewart	33 x 2 = 35
L. G. Bird	30 x 2 = 32
A. Calvert	28 x 2 = 32
G. Gipson	28 x 2 = 32
B CLASS.	
E. Heall	31 x 3 = 34
F. B. Ayrie	28 x 3 = 31
S. Kelly	28 x 3 = 31
A. Mackenzie	28 x 3 = 31
G. H. Walmann	26 x 3 = 29
C CLASS.	
J. Hutchings	28 x 7 = 35
J. S. Miller	28 x 7 = 35
P. T. Lambie	25 x 7 = 34
A. C. Franklin	29 x 4 = 33
The following are the highest scores made in the four shoots to count:	
A CLASS.	
*1 Mr. A. Watson	32 x 1 = 33 32 x 1 = 33 135
2 Mr. T. Hamilton	32 x 2 = 34 29 x 2 = 31 135
3 Mr. L. G. Bird	34 x 1 = 35 32 x 2 = 34 131
4 Mr. A. Calvert	30 x 2 = 32 28 x 2 = 32 131
5 Mr. G. Gipson	28 x 4 = 32 32 x 2 = 35 131
6 Mr. R. Stewart	31 x 2 = 31 34 x 2 = 34 127
B CLASS.	
*1 Mr. E. Heall	34 x 1 = 35 29 x 4 = 33 137
2 Mr. G. H. Walmann	31 x 4 = 35 29 x 3 = 32 131
3 Mr. E. B. Ayrie	31 x 4 = 35 31 x 4 = 35 129
4 Mr. S. Kelly	28 x 4 = 32 30 x 4 = 32 127
5 Mr. A. Mackenzie	28 x 4 = 32 34 x 1 = 35 127
6 Mr. C. H. Beavis	29 x 4 = 33 32 x 2 = 35 125
C CLASS.	
*1 Mr. A. C. Franklin	24 x 10 = 34 29 x 6 = 35 133
2 Mr. J. F. Miller	29 x 6 = 35 25 x 8 = 33 133
3 Mr. J. Hutchings	20 x 23 = 21 21 x 20 = 21 125
4 Mr. P. T. Lambie	24 x 24 = 24 23 x 9 = 31 122
28 x 3 = 33 23 x 10 = 33	
* Cup Winner.	

MUSIC IN A BAR-ROOM.

WHO WAS THE MUSICIAN?

Before Mr. Hallifax at the Magistrate's yesterday Sergeant T. Murphy summoned William Krater, licensee of the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle Hotel, 304-306, Queen's Road Central, for unlawfully permitting a woman to entertain customers by playing a piano in the bar-room on the evening of April 17th. Mr. P. F. J. Wodehouse presented, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

Detective-Sergeant Murphy, sworn, stated that at about 10 p.m. on the 17th instant he saw defendant's daughter playing a piano in the bar-room. There was a British soldier by the piano and a woman sitting on the piano.

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CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 24th.
A NEW MARKET.
All those who have visited this city must have been surprised at the strange markets it contains. Instead of the imposing structures seen at Home or in Hongkong the markets here are simply numbers of shops all selling the same things, and situated in filthy and narrow streets. Of cleanliness or hygienic principles there is none, and food is often sold under most filthy conditions. The people here, however, are now waking up to the value of sanitation, and a proposal is on foot to pull down the Yamen that formerly belonged to the Governor of Canton (now a defunct office), and in its place to erect a fine market built in Western style and run on strict hygienic principles. No less than \$100,000 is to be spent on the building, and the most prominent merchants in the place have been asked to co-operate in the scheme. It is surprising how industrial affairs of this kind have come to the front during the last few years, and Canton now contains many "foreign goods shops" that would not be a disgrace to Paris or Vienna. One of the last to be opened (in Ship Fat Po) is an enormous scale, several stories high and extending from one street right through to the next. It is daily thronged with people and the goods are both cheap and attractive.

PLAGUE IN CANTON.
Now that the hot weather appears to have set in in real earnest, there have been several cases of plague. The Viceroy, with that promptitude which characterizes all his actions, has taken steps to combat this disease. He has caused it to be notified throughout the length and breadth of the City that plague is caused by filth and by microbes carried by rats. He has ordered the Tootai of Police to send special messengers through the streets who will buy such dead vermin for a small sum, and the prospect of getting a few cash is a great incentive to the people to hunt out and destroy these pests. The doctors of the various hospitals have also been invited to co-operate in the combat against this disease.

FINANCIAL WORRIES.
The Provincial Treasury is still in great financial straits and the Viceroy is greatly worried about it. It appears that there is no definite set of estimates for the various Yamen, but that in the days when the Gambling Tax was bringing in nearly four million dollars yearly the wants of the Yamen were supplied in a more or less haphazard way out of this fund. The amount of this tax has by no means been made up by additional ones, and the Treasurer states that he wants an amount equaling Tls 1,850,000 to meet the expenses of the various government departments. Speaking of the late gambling tax reminds me of a rumour which I have heard several times lately. It is known that the closing of the gaming houses has thrown out of work a very large number of people and that many of those have joined revolutionary societies. The Government fears these societies greatly, especially after the recent assassination, and rumour has it that it will not at all be unlikely to see the gambling shops opened again on the first of the sixth month. I cannot say how much or if any truth there is in these tales, but it would be interesting to find their source. The Government is also having the greatest trouble in collecting the new taxes on wine. There have been great disturbances in Kong Moon and other places, and so bad is the state of affairs that the head of the monopoly has been obliged to apply to Government for a largely increased staff.

UNPAID TROOPS.
The official in charge of the Yang Kung District states that the number of armed bandits is increasing daily and that the people are in terror for their lives. It also appears that the officer in command of the troops quartered in the district can do nothing to prevent this state of affairs, for the bandits are more numerous than the soldiers, and are equally well armed. The officer reports that the men's pay is greatly overdue, and that this by no means imparts an ardour for fighting. When the news was given to the Viceroy he at once gave orders that the arrears of pay should at once be forwarded, and the troops are to be speedily reinforced.

PRISON DISTURBANCE.
Another curious light on the deplorable state of Chinese gaols was shown three days ago when a serious trouble broke out in the Nam Hoi prison. It appears that the prisoners (a very large number) wished to make the gaoler a presentation, but that one of the men—a person called Tan—would not subscribe and made objection to the scheme. His fellow-prisoners then commenced to beat and wound him, and so terribly was he used that when assistance came the poor wretch's intestines were protruding from the abdominal wall. The prisoners then seized the prison and locked the gates so that none of the authorities could get in. No one appeared to wish to escape, however, and afterwards when the Magistrate appeared in person the gates were opened, and the man confessed the deed and invited the official (if he could) to pick out those who struck the blow. A doctor was soon in attendance, but the man's injuries are such that, especially with native treatment, he is not likely to recover. The crowded state of some of these prisons may be judged by what was recently brought to light in the chief city of Yang Kwoon District. The Magistrate was found to have 324 unsettled cases on the roster, and over 500 prisoners awaiting trial. He has just been supplied with a deputy to help him clear up arrears.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS.
Here is another example of the way the officials of this country do their work. Last year two deputies were sent to the North to buy horses and were entrusted with a certain sum of

money. About Tls 5,000 could not be accounted for, and it was then found that the men had used it themselves. They were ordered to pay it back, but sheltered by their official rank, they entirely disregarded the order. The matter has since been brought to the ears of the Viceroy, who has said that if the money is not forthcoming in ten days they shall feel the weight of his arm.

"PARTITION OF CHINA" SCARE.
The great theme of conversation and debate here just now is a sensational report which has lately found its way into the local Press regarding schemes for the partitioning of China by certain foreign Powers. The Self-Government Society and the Canton Press Association have been inundated with petitions from prominent Chinese at home and abroad to stir up the authorities to a sense of the country's danger. It is also suggested to form corps of volunteers in all the villages of the Province. I hear that instructions have been received from Peking to keep a wary eye on all foreigners travelling in the interior and that every one who asks for a passport will have to undergo a searching examination.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at noon yesterday. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presided, others present being:—Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. H. Kewick and Mr. G. H. Medhurst (directors), Mr. F. Graham (manager), Dr. J. W. Noble and Messrs. C. G. Mackie, J. McCubbin, E. W. Terry, A. H. M. de Silva, C. Pemberton, L. E. Ozorio, O. Baptista, Loung Yan Po and Wong Leung Him.

The Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the year's working has again been satisfactory, showing as it does a balance at credit of working account of \$177,716.10, as compared with \$169,595.43 last year. This, in face of the increased use of metallic filament lamps, and of the rebates given to our large consumers, will, I am sure, be gratifying to you. The hope expressed at our last meeting that the advent of the more economical and efficient metallic filament lamp might lead to an increase in the number of consumers has been realized to some extent, and during the year we have connected up quite a number of new consumers. This has led your directors to consider the advisability of purchasing another Diesel engine to overtake the increasing demand for current, and we expect shortly to place an order for a larger engine than the ones we have at present at the station. The sum standing at credit of Profit and Loss Account is \$189,514.36. After deducting directors' fees (\$8,000), there remains \$181,514.36 available for appropriation, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 12 per cent, say, \$1,800,000. Pay a bonus of 1 per cent, say, 10 cents per share on 60,000 shares, \$6,000.00. Write off Plant Account for depreciation, \$81,623.34. Write off Property Account for depreciation, \$6,722.30. Pay a bonus to staff, \$4,123.04. Carry forward to next account, \$16,445.68. I trust this proposal will receive your sanction and approval. The sum set aside for depreciation may seem a large one, but in the opinion of your directors it is necessary. The efficiency of the Company depends largely, indeed, I may say almost solely, on our keeping up to date, and this can only be done by making provision for replacing our plant, as it becomes obsolete or inefficient. The policy therefore of writing down the value of our Plant Account is the only sound one. During the year we have spent a considerable sum in extending our underground system of mains, and in making alterations and additions to the station, and there is still more to be done, but I think we can say that these expenditures which are very necessary will not interfere with our keeping up a steady dividend. If any member has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the report and accounts as printed be adopted and passed.

Dr. NOBLE—The Chairman, in referring to the depreciation of the plant and its continued efficiency, although using but few words, has covered the ground so completely that he leaves but little for me to add to that which he has already said. In these days of improvements and progress the machinery of an electric lighting plant soon becomes obsolete, requiring constant scrapping and renewal for which ample provision must be constantly made. As a very old as well as a large shareholder in this Company, I venture to express the hope that the present policy of our directors and agents, of making liberal annual provision for maintaining an up-to-date plant, will not be departed from. With these few words I beg to second, with pleasure, the Chairman's proposal that the report and accounts be adopted.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. PEMBERTON, seconded by Mr. MCCUBBIN, the appointment of Sir Paul Chater to the directorate was confirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. MACGIE, seconded by Mr. OZORIO, and agreed that Messrs. G. H. Medhurst and J. W. C. Bonnar should be re-elected directors.

Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and R. C. Edwards were re-appointed auditors, on the motion of Mr. TERRY, seconded by Mr. DA SILVA.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow, and may be had on application.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

An inter-Company cricket match in the R.A. Cup series was played on the Military Ground, Happy Valley, on Monday, between the 37th and 88th Companies, R.G.A., resulting in a win for 88th Coy. by 18 runs. Bombr. Buckley (31) and Captain Garnett (14) were principal scorers for the winners. Lieut. Wiltshire (37) played a good innings for 87th Company, but received no support, the last five wickets only adding 10 runs. Gunner Jones was in good form with the ball for the winners, taking five wickets for six runs, whilst Bombr. Winkworth was the most successful transfer for 87th Coy., having seven wickets for 37 runs. Scores:—

88 COY. R.G.A.	87 COY. R.G.A.
Capt. Clapham, b Winkworth 5	Capt. Clapham, b Winkworth 5
Capt. Garnett, b Winkworth 14	Capt. Garnett, b Winkworth 14
Lieut. Wiltshire, s sub, b March 2	Lieut. Wiltshire, s sub, b March 2
Bombr. Buckley, s Donaldson, b Spicer 31	Bombr. Buckley, s Donaldson, b Spicer 31
Corpl. Burgess, b Winkworth 8	Corpl. Burgess, b Winkworth 8
Serge. Cleaves, s sub, b Winkworth 0	Serge. Cleaves, s sub, b Winkworth 0
Gunner Brannan, b Winkworth 0	Gunner Brannan, b Winkworth 0
Gunner Jones, b Winkworth 3	Gunner Jones, b Winkworth 3
Gunner Gibson, s Wiltshire, b Winkworth 2	Gunner Gibson, s Wiltshire, b Winkworth 2
Gunner Foley, b Wiltshire 2	Gunner Foley, b Wiltshire 2
Gunner Hudson, not out 0	Gunner Hudson, not out 0
Extras 9	Extras 9
Total 82	Total 82

87 COY. R.G.A.	88 COY. R.G.A.
Bombr. Winkworth, s Clapham, b Capt. 0	Bombr. Winkworth, s Clapham, b Capt. 0
Lieut. Wiltshire, s sub, b Jones 0	Lieut. Wiltshire, s sub, b Jones 0
Gunner Donaldson, s Foley, b Jones 2	Gunner Donaldson, s Foley, b Jones 2
Gunner Fitzgerald, b Jones 0	Gunner Fitzgerald, b Jones 0
Gunner Walton, b Lt. Pa 0	Gunner Walton, b Lt. Pa 0
Corpl. Spicer, b Jones 0	Corpl. Spicer, b Jones 0
Gunner Macdonald, s Garnett, b Jones 0	Gunner Macdonald, s Garnett, b Jones 0
Bombr. Arnold, b Pa 4	Bombr. Arnold, b Pa 4
Bombr. Mackenzie, s Burgess, b Jones 2	Bombr. Mackenzie, s Burgess, b Jones 2
Typist Wilkes, not out 1	Typist Wilkes, not out 1
Extras 12	Extras 12
Total 64	Total 64

JAPANESE TRADE IN 1910.

THE NEW TRADE TREATY.

The commercial supremacy of Great Britain is a subject which has received special attention in the columns of *The Times* recently, and last year's trade record for Japan is interesting in this connection, as the figures quoted below demonstrate. The statistics are the last full year's trading under the existing treaty conditions, as arrangements are now in progress for a new treaty, which will take effect in July next. The negotiations, which have been in progress for some considerable time past, have now reached the final stages not only in Great Britain, but also in Germany, France, and other countries. The existing commercial treaties have now been in force for 12 years, and although no definite statement can yet be made on the subject, it is hoped, in view of the close relations between Great Britain and Japan, that the new treaty will give concessions in regard to British imports into Japan. These for the year 1910 marked a considerable advance on those for the preceding year, and must be regarded as satisfactory.

Countries.	Year.	Year.	Year.
	1910.	1909.	1908.
Great Britain	9,470,000	8,620,000	10,770,000
United States	5,469,000	5,404,000	7,760,000
Germany	4,394,600	4,020,750	4,625,000
Australia	760,000	336,500	238,300
France	340,000	655,000	524,000
China	6,866,000	5,698,000	5,996,000

THE TOTAL IMPORT TRADE INTO JAPAN IN 1910 was reported by the Tokyo Correspondent of *The Times* on January 21 to be £26,995,000, and the figures quoted in the official returns, recently issued, confirm the accuracy of this figure. In the table which follows comparison is made of the export trade of Japan for 1910 with the two previous years. The total value of this trade was £25,666,666, an increase on the previous year of about 4½ millions, according to the official trade returns issued at Tokyo, while the increase over the figures for 1908 was about eight millions sterling. The figures set out in the following table show the exports from Japan to the principal countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, and in Europe the French demand for Japanese products being very large as compared with the imports of the United States and France are the chief customers for Japanese raw silk.

Countries.	Year.	Year.	Year.
	1910.	1909.	1908.
United States	13,370,000	13,154,700	12,199,000
China	3,600,000	3,300,000	6,050,000
France	4,992,500	4,122,000	3,374,500
Great Britain	2,578,100	2,700,600	2,552,400
Germany	1,116,700	795,000	797,000

These figures, derived from Japanese official sources, reveal the dominant position occupied by Great Britain in the Japanese trade. Our imports into Japan, which, following the end of the war boom in Japanese trade, showed a decline in 1909, made a marked recovery last year, and we are well ahead of our nearest rivals, the United States and Germany, the value of our imports being nearly equal to the value of the trade of both these countries added together. A simple analysis of the figures shows, indeed, that of the total imports into Japan a proportion approaching one-fifth are of British origin, and our position in relation to our nearest trade rivals is a relatively improving one in a year when the total volume of trade surpassed all records with the exception of the boom year 1907.

THE EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

In Japan, where, as *The Times* Tokyo Correspondent pointed out in a recent contribution, there is a disposition to attach importance to the small excess of imports over exports, the returns do not include the trade with Formosa and Korea, and when these figures are added the economical situation is redressed, and a small balance of exports over imports is shown to have existed in 1910. A satisfactory feature of the trading position is that the increase in the imports is largely to be attributed to partially manufactured goods. As has been stated by our Correspondent, the figures for 1910 would not appear to have been swelled to any extent by imports in anticipation of the treaty revision, but the influence of this factor is certain to give an artificial appearance to the trade returns of the first half of the current year.

THE GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA.

NO DUEL.

The seconds acting on behalf of M. Klobukowski, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, in agreement with the seconds of M. Violette, the reporter of the Colonial Estimates, have decided that a Government official cannot consider himself aggrieved by the terms of a Parliamentary report. In these circumstances no encounter will take place between M. Klobukowski and M. Violette.

THE MUKDEN POLICE SCUFFLE.

We take the following from the *Manchurian Daily News*, a Japanese paper published in English at Dalm. The cross headings are our contemporary's own:—

OFFICIAL JAPANESE DEMANDS.
In pursuance of the instructions wired by the Tokyo Government to Consul-General Koike concerning the Mukden Police Scuffle, as previously reported, the Consul-General called on Director Han of the Board of Foreign Intercourse on Wednesday afternoon and presented the Japanese demands itemized as follows:

- The offending Chinese policemen to be all punished.
- The Chinese Chief of the police station concerned to be dealt with severely.
- Suitable reparation to be made to the Japanese wounded.
- Guarantee to be given by the Chinese authorities for the maintenance of public order and peace in the future.
- Either the Director of the Board of Foreign Intercourse or the Director of the Board of Administration to address an official apology to the Japanese Consul-General.

REPLY OF DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

The reply of Director Han, in the face of the repeated overtures for an amicable settlement, as made by the Inspector of the Mukden Police Office, was surprising, to say the least.

POINT-BLANK REJECTION.

He said: "According to the reports of the Chinese Guild, Mukden, this police scuffle originated from violence done without provocation to the Chinese policemen by the Japanese policemen. Such being the view I take of this incident, I regret to have to decline the Japanese demands."

HIS INDIFFERENCE.

Consul-General Koike was sorry to find no favourable changes in the attitude of Director Han towards the Japanese and to see him persist in refusing to deal with this last question, too, in a friendly and sincere spirit and did not stop to waste another word.

CALL ON VICEROY HSI-LIANG.

The Consul-General paid a call on Viceroy Hsi-liang yesterday morning in the hope to meet a better reception. The results of this meeting will be published later.

SCANDALOUS EXPOSURE—AN OPEN CONTRADICTION BY THE CHINESE GUILD.

The above statement of Director Han was contradicted in no dubious terms by no less persons than Chairman Tien and Vice-Chairman Tse of the Chinese Guild, Mukden, whom the blind Director had cited as the informant. This contradiction had been made formally to Vice-Consul Arima of the Japanese Consulate-General by these two leaders of the Chinese Guild, which had held a meeting of the committee on the 11th, Tuesday, when a resolution was passed unanimously ascribing this scuffle to the abuse of authority on the part of the Chinese policemen.

THEIR FEARS AIDED.

They informed the Vice-Consul of the above resolution and proceeded further to ask the latter to bear in mind that the anti-Japanese feeling manifested by the Chinese officialdom in general was not in the slightest measure shared by the Chinese people at large, especially by members of the business communities, who were haunted by a fear lest such manifestations might lead to grave consequences to the trade relations of the two countries.

BROAD-DAY LYING.

This gives the lie to the Director's reasons on the strength of which he rejected the Japanese demands made under the instructions of the Tokyo Government concerning, as we have repeated, an affair of serious significance.

ITS CONFIRMATION BY THE GUILD.

The Consul-General took the trouble of ascertaining of the Chinese Guild whether any of its members had played such a deception on Director Han and received a positive answer in the negative.

THE LIE THROWN IN HIS THROAT.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Guild called on Director Han on Wednesday night and took the latter severely to task for his broad day lying.

INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

The meeting of Consul-General Koike and Viceroy Hsi-liang on Thursday had surprising favourable results.

The Viceroy listened intently to the earnest reminder given by the Consul-General, who pointed out the dangerous trend which the international relations between the Chinese and Japanese authorities at Mukden had begun to take because of the utter absence of sincerity to keep on friendly terms, and who urged the Viceroy to settle speedily the case in which the Chinese were in the wrong as plainly as daylight.

VICEROY'S ACCEPTANCE OF JAPANESE DEMANDS.

The Viceroy then owned the transgressions of the Chinese policemen and, evincing a little hesitancy at first to accept unqualifiedly the Japanese demand (d) as referred to above until he was reassured on this point by the Consul-General, who put on the table a construction guild satisfactory to the Viceroy, that the guarantee asked for was by no means of absolute and exacting nature, but implied nothing more than the strict supervision of the doing of the Chinese police as far as possible, agreed to all the Japanese proposals and arranged to earmark the guilty parties.

TELEGRAM REPETITION CHARGES.

These charges are to be reduced in India, and the reduction has been obtained by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, as described in the following telegram from Calcutta to the Madras papers:—

Correspondence is published which has passed between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Telegraph Department on the subject of reducing the charges for calls for repetitions in telegrams at the cost of the addressee. The matter closed with a letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, announcing that the charge for repetitions will in future be reduced in the case of inland messages to Rs 1 for twelve words repeated, with 2 as extra per word after the twelfth in the case of express messages. The corresponding charges in the case of ordinary messages to be 6 as, and 1 as respectively. In the case of foreign messages the charge is to be similarly the usual rate per word. These charges will in all cases include the cost of the call for repetition and the reply.

Frequent errors in transmission make recipients call for repetitions more often than they otherwise would; their minds are in a suspicious condition. The charges for repetition in which it is proved the Department is not at fault consequently amount to a considerable item in the year for firms in the East. If India can get this reduction, why not Hongkong?

INTIMATIONS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THIS WHISKY.

M.P.

Whisky is good, so good that the demand for it is steadily and rapidly increasing—after all, that is the supreme test of quality. We want you to know its good qualities, and the only way is for you to try it. Next time order

M.P.

It contains a Free Passage Coupon to Scotland in every case.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[50]

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[256]

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You will receive Fair Treatment

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

By permission, an Address will be presented from the Promoters of Hongkong and South China to HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. on the occasion of his Coronation. Signature sheets have been sent to the several Lodges of the District. Any Brother not being on the Roll of one of the said Lodges and who is desirous of signing the Address may do so by applying to Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd., or at the Masonic Hall, on or before FRIDAY next, 25th inst. Hongkong, 26th April, 1911. [637]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE COAST INSPECTOR, MARITIME, CUSTOMS, Shanghai, Reports a Steamer SUNK in the following position:— Elgar Island bearing SSW, distance 4 miles. C. W. BECKWITH, Commander, R.N. Harbour Master, &c. Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [638]

WANTED.

Will any Person who Witnessed the Motor Accident near No. 2 Police Station on Friday Evening last, in which a Chinese was injured, communicate with the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE. Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [639]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have Dissolved Partnership with Capt. GILLAN, of the Zetland House, in Zetland Street, Victoria, Hongkong, since the 18th April, 1911. I will therefore not be held responsible for any Debts contracted since that date. CHENG WA KWAN. Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [640]

NOTICE

COMPRADORE REQUIRED. A European Firm requires a COMPRADORE of good standing for its Canton Branch. Security \$100,000 at the least in Hongkong Property or cash. Apply in writing market "COMPRADORE" to DEACON, LOOKET & DEACON, 1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. [642]

FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH, 9.15 P.M. PHILHARMONIC CONCERT. Booking: [625] LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIERIES DU TONKIN. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Second Call of Dollars Ten (\$10) HAI PHONG CURRENCY—Dollars Ten and Cents Ten (\$10.10) HONGKONG CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the Preferred Shares of the above Company on the 13th May, 1911.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, or to the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION between SATURDAY, the 15th, and SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1911. The Provisional Certificates may be sent in to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made on surrender of the Bankers' Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls after the 20th May, 1911. For the Board of Directors, T. F. HUGH, Chairman, Hongkong General Purposes Committee, Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [624]

BUTTER.

OUR "DAISY" BUTTER is the Finest Quality Table Butter Imported. We Stock Three Other Brands at Prices to suit all.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD. [36]

GENUINE CHEAP SALE. (To Make Room for New Goods) EVERYTHING at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES. Now is the time to Pick up Cheap and Good Bargains.

FOR CASH ONLY. Call and See for Yourself. HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. [38]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1910, and declaring Dividends, &c. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th April, 1911. [492]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th April, 1911. [493]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 4309, dated 3rd April, 1895, for Two Shares Nos. 8,771 and 17,546 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (since deceased) of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. C. PEMBERTON, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [634]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 3046, dated January, 1890, for Twenty-five Shares, Nos. 19,271 to 19,275 and Nos. 19,851 to 19,870, and the Certificate, No. 5126, dated 1st February, 1899, for Twenty Shares, Nos. 5,871 to 5,875 and Nos. 9,701 to 9,715 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. JUAN LECAROS (since deceased), of Macao, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming other Certificates will be issued by the Company and thereafter no others will be acknowledged. C. PEMBERTON, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [635]

GRAFA & CO.

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, &c.

Just Received a Selection of Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1911. Pictures made of used Stamps, Note Papers and Envelopes with Hongkong Views. Inspection Invited. [544]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock. Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails. Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents. On Paper ... 20 " On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

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A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST. By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).

The VOLUME which consists of 146 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE. Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold. PRICE ... \$3.50. To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, HOGO, KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEI, and KAMIMADA, Collieries. SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE Coals. HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

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AGENCIES:—YOKOHAMA: M. ABADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GAKING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACOMBAR & Co. SINGAPORE: Messrs. BORNEO & Co., Ltd. For Particulars, apply to.

H. OISHI, Manager, No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [636]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MY Business as a Commission Agent and General Importer will henceforth be conducted under the name of DOUGLAS GRAHAM & Co., instead of DOUGLAS GRAHAM, as formerly. W. D. GRAHAM. Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [616]

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

MR. WILLIAM SAMUEL BROWN will act as SECRETARY of the above Company during my absence from the Colony. By Order of the Board, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [632]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony Mr. HENRY WILLIAM KENNETT will act as MANAGER of the above-named Company. THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., WILLIAM D. JUPP, Manager. Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [633]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET. "KENNIS" 76A, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandahs; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

IN SHAMEN, British Concession, Canton, TWO VALUABLE GROUND LOTS, Middle Avenue. For Particulars, apply to—HEBERT DENT & Co., Canton, 1st March, 1911. [390]

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOTS Nos. 50 and 69, containing 12,430 and 18,770 square feet, respectively, and situated at the junction of Barker Road with Magazine Gap. Site prepared ready for building upon. For Particulars, apply to—E. D. KOTTEWALL, Care of P. P. TALATI, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 17th April, 1911. [615]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet. TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS. Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910. REVISED BY THE MEMBERS. PRICE ... \$3. DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

NO. 11, BEACONSFIELD AVENUE, (Shop). OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Charter Road. Very central position. The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed. EACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. NO. 23, BELLIOS TERRACE. NO. 21 and 25, SHELLEY STREET. NO. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FOR SALE—TOM CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—LINTSEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

NO. 4, ORMSBY VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [626]

TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW (at present occupied by E. R. HALLIFAX, Esq.). 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL. SECOND FLOOR of No. 8A, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed, with Lift and Lavatories. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [627]

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GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [116]

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FLATS in Nathan Road. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau Ma Tei, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [543]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East. Apply—CHATER & MODY. Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

TO LET.

NO. 9, MACDONNELL ROAD, from 1st May. No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. "CREGGAN" 39, The Peak. An OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road, Central. OFFICES in King's Building, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 153, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [576]

TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop). Opposite the Post Office. NO. 2A, D'AGUILAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, Etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIENNA CAFE & CO., LTD. For Particulars, Etc. Apply to—YEE SANG FAT, Same Address. Hongkong, 24th February, 1911. [362]

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GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [114]

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TERMS VERY MODERATE Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [472]

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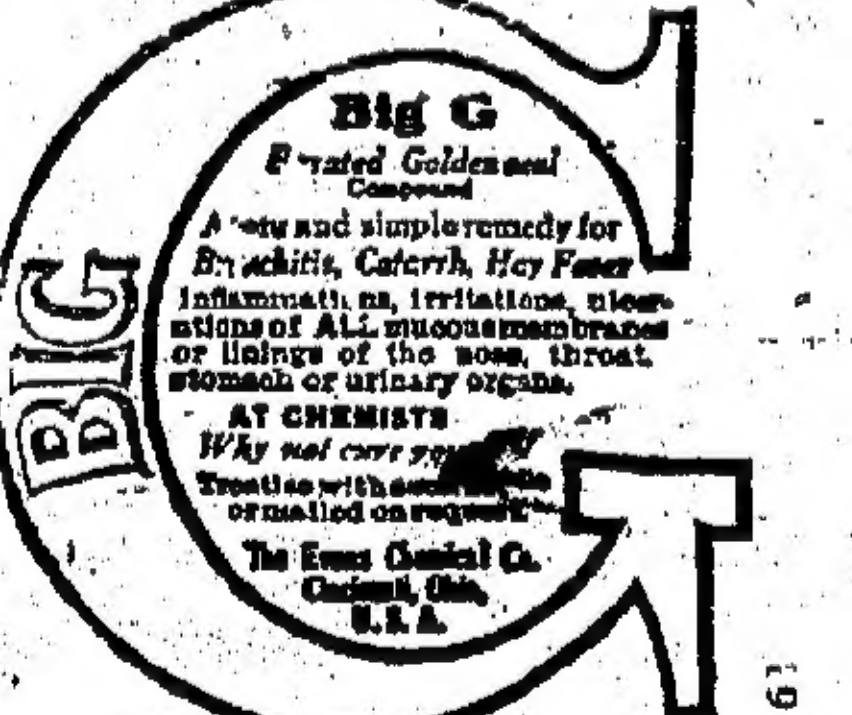
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GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT.

THE CHANCELLOR'S NOTABLE DECLARATION.

The following is the text of the German Chancellor's recent speech which has attracted world-wide attention:

I have asked to speak in order to make a few brief remarks on the question of disarmament and arbitration. The Social Democratic motion proposes that I should take steps to bring about a general limitation of armaments. As a matter of fact, the idea of disarmament is being constantly discussed by Parliamentarians and in Congresses far and wide. Even the first Peace Conference at The Hague had to confine itself to expressing the wish that the Governments should devote themselves to the continued study of the question. Germany has responded to this desire, but has been able to find no suitable formula, and I am not aware that other Governments have been more successful.

The time when wars were made by Cabinets is past. The feelings which here in Europe may lead to war lie elsewhere. They have their roots in antagonisms which must be found in popular sentiment. Everybody knows how easily this sentiment is influenced and how it unfortunately, in many cases, abandons itself helplessly to irresponsible Press agitation. A country's peace and similar influences can be desired. I shall for the first time welcome it, whenever international efforts succeed in creating such a counterpoise. But if I am to take practical steps and to propose mutual disarmament to the other Powers, then general pacific assurances and adjustments are not enough. With Germany there is no need for such assurances or adjustments in view of her constant policy throughout forty years which shows that we seek no quarrels in the world. That I shall have to submit a fixed definite programme. Then I shall have to consider in all sincerity whether such a programme can be drawn up and carried out. Anyone who makes uncertain and vague proposals can easily become a disturber of the peace rather than a peace-maker. I should have to decline to draw up such a formula and submit it to an international congress. England is convinced, and has repeatedly declared, in spite of her desires for the limitation of expenditure on armaments and for the adjustment of any disputes that may arise by arbitral procedure, that her fleet must in all circumstances be superior or at any rate equal to any possible combination in the world. England has a perfect right to strive for such a state of things, and, precisely because of the position that I take up towards the disarmament question, I am the last to cast doubts upon it. It is quite another thing, however, to make such a claim the basis of a Convention which must be recognized by all the Powers in peaceful agreement. What if counter-claims are raised, and the other Powers are not satisfied with the rates assigned to them? One only requires to propose these questions in order to see things would not go well for European dignity at any world congress which had to decide upon such claims. And then Armies. If, for example, Germany should be required to reduce her Army by 100,000 men, by how many men must the other Powers diminish their Armies? Notwithstanding all the pacific assurances which, thank God, are being given everywhere, every nation would reply to me at any preliminary inquiry that it claims that position in the world which corresponds with the sum of its national power, that the strength of its defensive forces must be adapted to this claim. At any rate, I would give no other reply for Germany. I should be touching the honour and national sentiment of any other people if I expected any other statement from it.

"DISARMAMENT QUESTION UNSOLVED."
Every attempt at international disarmament must involve the revision of the existing treaties, which is absolutely impracticable. A classic example of that is afforded by Prussia when overthrown by Napoleon. Her Army was to be limited to 45,000 men, but her patriotism, notwithstanding the most ruthless application of every means of control, managed to raise an Army four times as big. The question of disarmament is insoluble so long as men are men and States are States.

In the course of the debate reference has been made to the recent utterances of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on the disarmament question. The English Minister gave expression to the idea that a reciprocal exchange of information concerning the naval construction of both countries would ensure them against surprise and that thereby both countries would be convinced that they were not trying mutually to outstrip each other, while other Powers would thereby be kept informed regarding the relations of Germany and England, and so the exchange of announcements would, on the whole, serve to promote peace.

We were all the more able to adhere to this idea as our naval building programme has always lain open. We have already declared our readiness to come to an understanding on this point with England in the hope that it may bring about a desired appeasement.

ARBITRATION.
The question of international arbitration has been animatedly discussed of late, especially in respect of the possibility of bringing into existence arbitration treaties without the so-called "League of Nations." It is well known, this clause has formed part of all treaties concluded. It excludes arbitration when the vital interests, the independence, or the honour of one of the disputants are involved. Especial attention has been devoted to the discussion of the conclusion of a general unrestricted arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States of North America, and the view has been widely put forward, especially in America, that the effect of such a treaty as regarded other nations would be equivalent to the effect of an alliance. It is no part of my office to discuss the chance of such an agreement between Great Britain and America. Every nation has to agree with its partners alone whether and under what conditions it will conclude arbitration treaties with other nations. World-embracing international arbitration treaties dictated by an international Arrangement I consider just as impossible as general international disarmament. Germany takes up no hostile position towards arbitration. In all the new German treaties of commerce there are arbitration clauses. In the main it was due to Germany's initiative that an agreement was arrived at the Second Hague Conference for the establishment of an International Prize Court. But as regards the "honour" clause, we cannot create peace, but simply denote the fact that between the two nations arising in the peace is conceivable. An unrestricted arbitration treaty simply sets the seal on a condition already *de facto* existent. Should the relations between the two nations change, I should like to see the arbitration treaty that would not fall to pieces like touchwood. One cannot delete the *ultima ratio* from the life of a nation, but only try to postpone its advent still farther.

Arbitration treaties can certainly contribute in a great measure to maintain and fortify

peaceful relations. But strength must depend on readiness for war. The *dictum* still holds good that the weak becomes the prey of the strong. If a nation cannot or will not spend enough on her defensive forces for her to be able to make her way in the world, then she falls back into the second rank. Especially we Germans, in our exposed position, must look to our rough reality resolutely in the face. Only thereby can we preserve peace and civilization for ourselves. (Cheers on the Right Centre, and National Liberal benches; hisses from the Social Democrats, which were soon drowned in renewed cheers.)

SILK TRADE AND TARIFFS.

ROYAL SUPPORT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The annual meeting of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland was held in the lecture-room of the London Chamber of Commerce last month. Mr. Frank Warner, the President, being in the chair.

The annual report of the Council mentioned the gratifying fact that the King and Queen had become patrons of the Silk Association. At present the membership numbered 103. The Council had considered a communication from the Board of Trade, which pointed out that the Australian Government extended preference to all goods in which not less than 25 per cent. of their value, when ready for export to the Commonwealth, was represented by British labour, with a proposal on the part of the Commonwealth Government to favour the limitation of the preference to goods which had been finished in the United Kingdom, it having been previously immaterial whether the initial or finishing processes were performed in the United Kingdom. The opinion of the Council was that it was difficult to ascertain the effect of the proposed limitation of the preference to goods which had been finished in the United Kingdom, and that the matter was one which would be best left to the discretion of individual manufacturers.

In regard to America no duty was levied on imports of raw silk in the United States and no rebate was allowed by the United States Government to manufacturers in exporting silk goods. There had also been correspondence with the Board of Trade as to a Bill introduced into the Belgian Chamber of Representatives which proposed to increase the custom duty on tissues of silk, except hand-made silk lace and except other fabrics of silk mixed with other textile materials. A protest had been made against the increase of tariff and the hope expressed that a more impartial tribunal might be established for the settlement of disputes, which would seem to be entirely in favour of the Customs authorities and against the importer. A protest was also registered against the Japanese and Swedish new Customs tariffs, and a report had been made on samples of Japanese silk to the effect that such more brittle and lacking in lustre as compared with the English-made yarns.

The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of Mr. A. L. Hill (Croydon), seconded by Mr. J. Sugden Smith (Bradford). The Council was re-elected with the addition of Mr. Thomas Taylor, ex-chairman of the Manchester Silk Club. The Parliamentary Committee, which consists of members of Parliament representing constituencies interested in the silk industry, was reappointed with the addition of the members for Norwich, Coventry, Tiverton, Leek, and Canterbury. It was resolved to circulate members as to the desirability of an official visit to the Turin Exhibition during September next.

At a subsequent meeting of the Council Mr. Frank Warner was re-elected President. A great honour, he said, had been conferred upon him by the King and the Queen in becoming patrons of the association, which fact should influence the industry with which the association was concerned. One very pleasing fact about last year's work was the growth of the membership. They had dealt considerably with foreign tariffs, the result of which work he could not at present say. All they could do as an association was to protest to the Board of Trade against tariffs, and against any kind of duties whatever. With regard to trade the price of raw materials had been fairly well maintained during last year, and the employment had been exceptionally good. The industry seemed to be on a successful footing. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the year had been the opening up of the association's policy in bringing distributors to co-operate more closely with the manufacturers. He was glad to say this had opened up increasing business in various directions.

REPORT OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We are able to give some particulars of the report of the Council to be presented at the annual general meeting of the members of the London Chamber of Commerce, which will be held on Thursday, the 26th of the present month, at the Chamber of Commerce, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The report will state that the year 1910, like its predecessor, had been marked by considerable development of the work of the Chamber in all departments, in consequence of the exceptional increase in membership and the relatively large demands for individual and collective services. The report contains full details of the work accomplished during the year by the various committees and sections of the Chamber.

The Chamber has been continuously engaged in protecting London trading and industrial interests affected by the new port rates on goods now levied by the Port of London Authority. At the Board of Trade Provisional Inquiry almost all the Chamber's objections which dealt with the amount of particular rates were adjusted, but the objections which dealt with general questions of principle were not, in the main, so satisfactorily adjusted, and it became necessary to take subsequent action in regard to the Board of Trade Bill promoted to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the schedule of maximum rates. When the rates came into force on November 1, and were so levied by the Authority as to yield revenue up to the extreme limit sanctioned by law, a strongly worded protest was addressed to the Port Authority, to which the Authority replied that it was "unable to reverse its policy."

With regard to international commercial arrangements, it is stated that "probably it will never be known how far the Chamber has contributed to the maintenance of international amity by bringing together in social and business intercourse the representatives of commerce of different nations, thus demonstrating that commerce is peace and peace is commerce." In this connection the year 1910 was memorable for the holding in London for the first time of an International Congress of Chambers of Commerce. International delegates, attended by 450 delegates representing 35 nationalities.

Efforts have been made during the year to carry out the resolutions adopted at the seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Sydney in 1909, and communications have been made to various home and colonial Government Departments on the lines of the decisions arrived at.

The steps taken by the special committee on the Declaration of London to oppose the ratification of the Declaration are described; and

HEALTHY LIFE IN CHINA.

Punch's old and true, but nevertheless true, saying: "Is life worth living? That depends upon the liver," applies more to residents in China than to anyone else—only those who suffer know how very much more. And yet there is no reason why this should be so, why a man should not be just as fit in China as in the home country. The majority of those who come out do not regulate life in accordance with the changed conditions of tropical climates. To be well and to keep well require the greatest care and discipline. In a country like China, where the extreme heat makes so enormous a difference to the functions of the human body, it is essential to life that the requirements of the body should be regulated with more than ordinary care. But if we keep the digestive organs healthy and the nerve machine in good working order, one can be as well and healthy in the tropics as in Piccadilly. And we can do so, for medical science has evolved a substance that, whilst easily digested, contains in happy combination the two vital properties for nourishing the body and for stimulating and feeding the nerves.

Sanatogen, the nerve food, is almost universally recognised by medical men as a true scientific food. Readily digestible—so much so that its use in the acute stage of typhoid fever is practised by many physicians with a high nutritive value, almost every atom of it being absorbed and assimilated, rich in that necessary element of all the tissues of our body phosphorus, Sanatogen forms at once an almost perfect and complete diet for the low-power system which most residents in China possess. Used in time it will prevent that debilitation of nerves and indolence of digestion, respiration, circulation, etc., which all dwellers in tropical climates know and dread so much.

Mr. Hall Gains extols its virtue: "Whitehall Court, London, S. W."

"My experience of Sanatogen has been that as a tonic nerve food it has no more than one occasion done me good."

Hall Gains

Even when one of the numerous insidious tropical diseases has gained foothold, Sanatogen, according to medical testimony, is a power with which to dislodge the foe, its scientific theory and actual practice in the cases of enteric and other fevers have any weight at all. The author of a paper in the "Indian Medical Gazette," December, 1906, entitled, "The Maintenance of Health in Tropical Climates," states his opinion: "For residents in tropical climates, suffering from general debility, the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of casia with glycerophosphates. This cannot be prescribed as an ordinary mixture, pill, or powder, but for some years past I have used a preparation known as Sanatogen, which is composed of 95 per cent. of pure casia and 5 per cent. glycerophosphates of sodium. I have used Sanatogen on a large scale, and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

This is only one of over 13,000 written endorsements from physicians. If any further proof were required, it is to be found in the vast number of letters from distinguished men and women who have themselves derived benefit from the use of Sanatogen.

Madame Sarah Grand, the distinguished authoress, writes:

"10, Grove Hill, Cambridge Wells."

"I am glad to be able to tell you that Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Sanatogen, which is a fine white powder, is put up in bottles, and can be obtained from all chemists.

An engrossing booklet, containing matters of vital importance to well-being in the Tropics, has recently been issued. It is from the pen of a physician long resident in the Tropics, and is entitled, "How to keep well in tropical climates." It should be in the hands of all desirous of knowing how to keep well and keep well. A copy can be obtained, free of charge, from Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, from whom also Sanatogen can be purchased. Send postcard to-day, mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

other matters dealt with in the report include arbitration, commercial education, and Parliamentary and Departmental work. The receipts of the Chamber from all sources during the year were £20,490, as compared with £17,770 in 1909, and the net membership is now 4,024, as compared with 3,501. The membership is higher than at any previous period of the Chamber's history. At the 1910 examinations for commercial education certificates there were 11,605 entries, as compared with 10,380 in the preceding year.

SHIPPING "SUBSIDY FEVER."

Herr Ballin, the director of the Hamburg-American Line has long been known as a sturdy opponent of shipping subsidies, says the writer of the London *Daily Telegraph's* Shipping Notes. His views are now receiving the active support of Herr Huldemann, the general secretary of that organisation, who has been publicly discussing the subject in Berlin. Looking round the horizon, Herr Huldemann sees most of the maritime nations clamouring more than ever for State aid for shipping. Italy, France, Austria, Scandinavia, Holland, the United States, and Canada all come under the lash. Moreover, complaint is made that the subsidy fever has now extended to South America, and has infected such States as Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Chili.

Of the eventual outcome of subsidy politics Mr. Huldemann has no fears. He tells the Americans, for example, that they will merely learn the lesson which has been learned everywhere else, namely, that subsidies alone cannot create a solvent mercantile marine, and that State payments for such purposes bring no corresponding advantage to the general body of the community. It is here, no doubt, that the ultimate decision lies. Nations will grow tired of paying for the exhibition of their flag in foreign waters unless results are forthcoming in the shape of general commercial advantages. In the meantime, the universality of subsidy practices makes the fight temporarily all the harder for unsubsidised shipping, among which, of course, the Hamburg-American, with its enormous fleet is included.



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THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BAYERN,"
Captain Brohm, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bill of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given To-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to return.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex s.s. "Islo" from Christiania.
Ex s.s. "Hamburg" from Goteborg.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
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GOTHENBURG.

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THE Steamship

"PEKING,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st May will be subject to return.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st May, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

OLOF WIK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES
ARTIBOLAG,
Agents,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1911. 1636

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

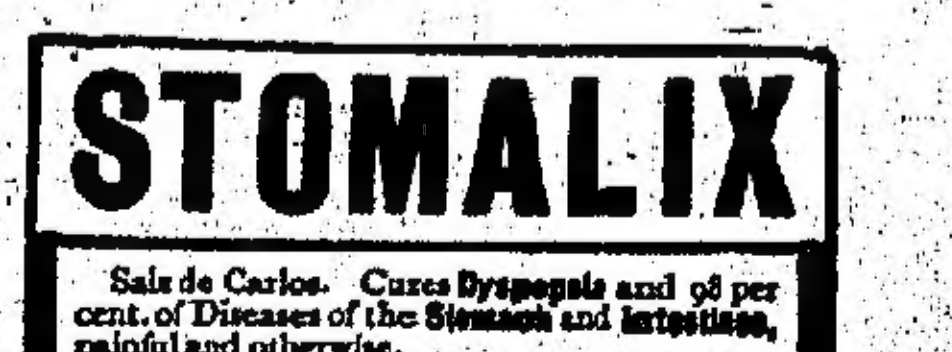
THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
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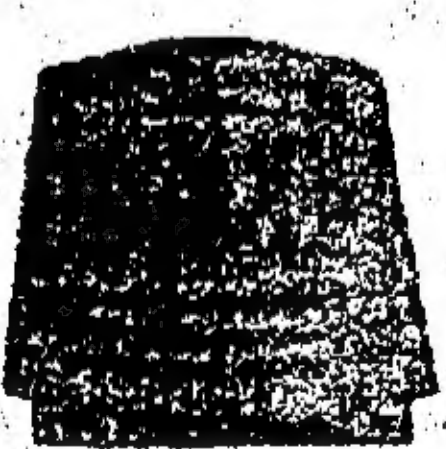
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FANS.

The fan is used at all times and seasons the whole year round—it has no "off" period—and its manipulation is universal the world over. As to its origin, many legends are extant, one of the prettiest being that recorded by an authority on the subject. A Spanish story (duly told on a printed fan) has it that the first fan was a wing which Cupid tore from the back of Zephyrus for the purpose of fanning Psyche as she lay sleeping on her bed of roses. Be this as it may, it has been asserted the ancient folk of Egypt, Babylon, and Persia were content with fronds made of palm leaves or of costly stuffs where-with to raise a tiny breeze for cooling purposes. The Greeks and Romans used flabella made of peacocks' feathers, lotus leaves, the handles of which were often their most valuable part, as they were sometimes adorned with precious stones. It was not until the sixteenth century, in Venice, that the modern folding fan, with silk embroidery, hand painting, and ivory carving was borrowed from China and Japan, and naturalized in Europe. In England, however, it was not until the late sixteenth century that it was introduced, and for many years it was considered a luxury, and was only used by the aristocracy. It was not until the eighteenth century that it became a necessity, and was used by all classes of society. It was then that the fan became a part of the costume, and was used by all classes of society. It was then that the fan became a part of the costume, and was used by all classes of society.

In our "light little island," says a writer in the *Globe*, the fan was undoubtedly in the heyday of its fame in the eighteenth century, when it was carried by ladies in the streets of London. The position these little playthings occupied in those days in social life was an important one—a characteristic of the age so pitifully put on record by Pope when he wrote:—

"Smell and the fan supply each part of chat."

With singing, laughing, and all that.

That it gained for itself the title of "the instrument of coquetry" seems to have been quite in the fitness of things, for its

wielding ranked almost as a fine art, with its complicated uses and its various meanings. Addition was so impressed with the fascination of the fan that he wrote:

"Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes do more execution with them." There was, indeed, a variety of fan which, as it was provided with a long handle, enabled its possessor to use it as a walking stick or a weapon of offence and defence, as the exigencies of the occasion might require. Shakespeare alludes to this lady's companion when a character in *Henry IV.* observes:

"I could brain him with his lady's fan."

Nevertheless, this long-handled fan was not so formidable as the one a Japanese commander of the past used on the battlefield. It was of large proportions with an iron frame covered with thick paper. In case of a charge its owner would close it, its iron ribs providing him with excellent protection against the oncoming soldier.

At one time, too, fans performed the duty of electric fans. In the heyday of the

ladies would put their fans into a receptacle and each gentleman chose one, the owner of which became his partner. Mrs. Montague mentions that she "went to Lord Oxford's ball at Marylebone. It was very simple. The partners were chosen by their fans." Such a proceeding was the starting point of many romances, often culminating in elopements, but more frequently in marriages. In some parts of the country, however, for an entire season, were chosen by the ballot of the fan, and more often than not the ladies saw to it that the right man found the right fan. In the nineteenth century the size of the fan increased, but went down in value. It was found very useful in offensive attack, such as rapping impatient followers over the knuckles, or as a wand to wave the rash of the other sex away. Towards the end of last century its proportions were considerably altered; it could no longer be painted, but had to be composed of ostrich-feathers. In this latter quality it served as a screen for confidence in society and at the opera, and the tales told behind these fans would form interesting, and may be amusing, memoirs of the "wonderful century."

Many valuable fans have been produced in Europe, some of them painted by famous artists, such as Watteau and Fragonard. As many of these have romantic histories, it follows that a collection of them is worth a great sum—and many great ladies have possessed and do possess such gatherings. What is said to be the finest of these collections belongs to a Baroness of the Rothschild family, while the next best belonged to the late ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, who had over eight hundred fans of all periods and styles. Among individual fans there are many of a unique character, the chief of which on account of its value belongs to Mrs. Howard Gould. Its price is said to be twenty thousand pounds, probably the largest part of this sum being represented by the turquoise and diamonds with which it is studded. That, too, was a unique fan that once belonged to the celebrated Madame Pompadour. It took years to make, each of its five sections containing a medallion, while the lace mount alone cost six thousand pounds. But probably the fan that is most rare are those on which the actual signatures of famous people appear. One such does, or did, belong to the Countess of Orkney. On it appear the autographs of many members of the German Royal Family, together with those of Bismarck and Moltke. That, however, takes second place when compared with the one owned by Madame Patti, on which is inscribed the autographs of a whole host of monarchs and other celebrities.

LAUNCH OF THE "MONARCH"
A SHIPBUILDING ACHIEVEMENT.

Writing of the launch on the 30th ult. of the battleship *Monarch* from the yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. (Limited) at Elswick, *The Times* says:—The event was one of the most important in the history of battleship construction on the Tyne, the vessel being the largest that has been put into the water. Another noteworthy feature was the fact that the ship was launched with her boilers, funnels, and bridges in place. Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, wife of the Colonial Secretary, who performed the naming ceremony, was accompanied by Sir Andrew Noble (chairman of the Company) and Lady Noble, Captain Pelly, R. N. (Superintendent of Contract built Ships on the Tyne), Major G. J. Carter, and Lady Percy. Unfortunately the weather was dull, there being slight fog and a drizzle. At 3 o'clock the usual religious service to be used at the launching of ships of His Majesty's Navy was read by Canon E. J. Gough, vicar of Newcastle, and punctually at 3.15 p.m., when all was ready, the signal was given and Mrs. Harcourt broke the bottle of wine on the bows of the vessel, which then moved down the ways amid loud cheering and the noise of steamers whistles. She took the water splendidly.

The company afterwards adjourned to the mould loft, where Sir Andrew Noble proposed "Success to his Majesty's battleship *Monarch*." In doing so he said:—

"The *Monarch* was one of the battleships included in the Admiralty programme of 1909-10, and like the other vessels included in that programme she was designed by Sir Philip Watts. She was the 43rd warship his company had had the honour of building for the British Government, out of a total of 135 warships built by the firm. This number comprised vessels of every class, from the destroyer to the largest and most powerful battleship. The total displacement of the 43 vessels amounted to 2,000,000 tons, and the total displacement of the whole number of warships built by the firm was 500,000 tons.

The keel of the *Monarch* was laid on April 1 last year, and notwithstanding the strike, which lasted from the beginning of September until the middle of December, exceptional progress had been made with her construction. It might safely be asserted that no vessel of her class had ever been launched in this or any other country in a similar state of progress. The vessel had taken the water with the whole of her boilers and a large portion of her auxiliary machinery on board, and with her funnels, funnel uptakes, and casings in position. Her superstructure was well advanced, and the armour bulkheads and barbettes were also in place. The launching weight of the vessel was about 11,500 tons, including about 2,000 tons of armour. For this remarkable progress they had to thank the machinery contractors, Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. (Limited), whose co-operation had enabled them to establish what might fairly be termed a "record" in the building and launching of battleships.

The toast was drunk with the usual honours.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANEM	SHANGHAI	Second half of April	JAVA	Second half of April
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of April	JAPAN	Second half of April
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of May	JAVA	First half of May
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of May	JAVA	First half of May
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of May	SHANGHAI	First half of May
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of May	JAPAN	Second half of May
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of May	JAPAN	Second half of May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1911.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK and SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG and VLADIVOSTOK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"CATHAY"	About 3rd May.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"ARABIAN"	On 4th May.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELOHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1911.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	5 P.M., 27th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE Capt. G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	Noon, 29th April	See Special of C.A.L.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PESHAUWUR and YOKOHAMA.	About 2nd May	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	PALMA Capt. H. W. A. Clark, R.N.R.	10 A.M., 3rd May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NILE and YOKOHAMA.	About 5th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	SICILIA Capt. C. H. Watkins, R.N.R.	About 17th May	Freight and Passage.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 27th April, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 29th April, 4 P.M.
RAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 29th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 29th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 2nd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"CHANGSHA"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANULI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Amidsips; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KALFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("AMULU," "CHENAN," "CHILILIA" and "LINTAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 26th April, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"HAICHING"	FRIDAY, 28th April, at 11 A.M.
AND RETURN.	"HAIYANG"	TUESDAY, 2nd May, at 11 A.M.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).	"HAITAN"	FRIDAY, 5th May, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIMUN	WED'DAY, 26th April, at 11 A.M.
	SUNDAY, 30th April, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 26th April, 1911.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
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TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South America Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG:
S.S. FREINFELS ... 6th May	S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 27th April
S.S. SCANDIA ... 18th May	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP:
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 4th June	S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 8th May
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 15th June	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG:
S.S. SPEZIA ... 1st July	S.S. SUBVIA ... 10th May
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th July	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP:
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ 28th July	S.S. SACHSEN ... 25th May
	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG:
	S.S. BAYERN ... 3rd June
	FOR ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG:
	S.S. ARCADIA ... 5th June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 29th April, Noon.
MANILA	"YUEN JANG"	Saturday, 29th April, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 5th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 6th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 6th May, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 8th May, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOORSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lahad, Datu, Simpomas, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 26th April, 1911.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	7,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Daylight
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	WED'DAY, 24th May, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kon	7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA.	SAWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. H. Nomura	6,000	WED'DAY, 26th April
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	5,000	TUESDAY, 2nd May
	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Noon

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telephony. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

Calling at Keelung and Shimoda.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
AKI MARU	7000	10th May	"	S 550.00	Y 325.00	R 300.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	"	S 550.00	Y 325.00	R 300.00
KAGA	7000	7th June	"	S 550.00	Y 325.00	R 300.00

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE, WASH. U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To Pacific Coast Common Points	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
AWA MARU	7000	23rd May	"	S 430	Y 421	R 421
INABA	7000	20th June	To London via New York	1st Class S 460		
			via St. Lawrence	1st Class S 459		

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMITROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.
To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioners of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 15, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Ports in the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	11,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	11,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.
THE Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 5th May, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45.0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60.0-0, "
" LONDON	" 71.10-0, "
" " " " " "	£ 120.0-0, Return 6 Months
" " " " " "	£ 125.0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"		TUESDAY, 2nd May, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELING, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	TUESDAY, 16th May, at Daylight

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 26th April, at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th April, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER

7081



18 CARAT GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES

OF
MESSRS. RODI & WIENENBERGER A.G. PFORZHEIM,
(GERMANY).

Kept in Stock by the Undersigned.

THE GOODS ARE WARRANTED TO KEEP FOR 10 YEARS.

Sole Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The S.S. *Kronos*, carrying the Siberian Mail, having been in collision, has returned to Shanghai and the Mail has been transferred to the P. & O. S.S. *Assaye*, due here on Friday morning next.

The Mail of the 21st April on the weeked P. M. S.S. *Assa* has been transferred to the S.S. *Shanghai* for conveyance to Shanghai. The Siberian Mail will, it is believed, be in time to be forwarded in the Mail closed at Shanghai on Thursday, the 27th instant.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The American Mail, with the American Mail, is expected here to-day.

The Australian, with the French Mail, left Saigon on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. and may be expected here to-day.

The Delta, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 9.00 a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow, at 6 a.m. This packet brings Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 23rd March, and for despatch overland on the 28th March.

FROM	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Si-Kiang	Wednesday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Hoihow, Singapore and Bangkok	Loosoh	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong and Pakhoi	Hongkong	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Choshin Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay	Yam Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Australia	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)		

Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Peking	Thursday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Dalia	Thursday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hainan	Friday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tjilatjaroem	Friday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Choshin and Novoluzh	Nanshang	Friday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Jessellton, Kuitat and Sandakan	Borneo	Saturday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Empire	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya	Susanay	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Sungking	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Mongolia	
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EUROPE, & INDIA VIA TUTTICORIN		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 28th inst., at 5 p.m.		
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Yuenan	
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Zafro	

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.O.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of India	
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Shanghai	Chenan	
Swatow	Hainan	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	

EUROPE, & INDIA VIA TUTTICORIN		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Changsha	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kulsang	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Cheongching	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Changsha	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kulsang	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Cheongching	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.

W. H. ALLEN, SON & CO., LTD.,

QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

- MANUFACTURERS OF:-
- Centrifugal Pumps (including Turbine Pumps) driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or by Belt.
 - Condensing Plants of the Surface and Jet Character Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or in any other manner.
 - Steam-Engines of the Open and Enclosed Type for Electric Lighting, Transmission of Power or for Driving by Belt.
 - Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors.
 - Centrifugal Fans for Forced or Induced Draft Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or by Belt.
 - Allen Vertical Enclosed Air Compressors.
 - Vertical Oil Engines.
 - Allen-Picard, Pictet Water Turbines.

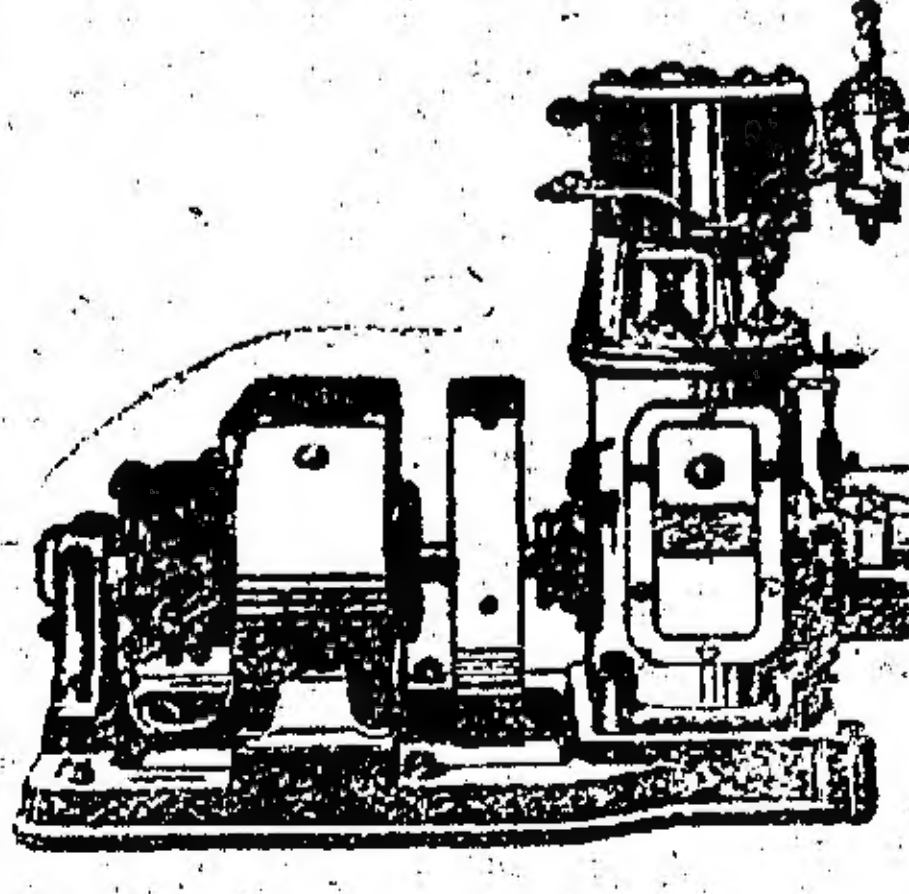
Full Details and Particulars of any of the above-mentioned Machinery.

Apply to:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON:-	April 25th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Credite, at 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS:-	
Bank Bills, on demand	23 1/2
Credite, at 4 months sight	23 1/2
ON GERMANY:-	
On demand	188
ON NEW YORK:-	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credite, at 60 days sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY:-	
Telegraphic Transfer	137
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:-	
Telegraphic Transfer	137
Bank, on demand	137 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:-	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA:-	
On demand	75
ON MANILA:-	
On demand	75
ON SINGAPORE:-	
On demand	104
ON BATAVIA:-	
On demand	104
ON RAIPUR:-	
On demand	104
ON SAIGON:-	
On demand	104
ON BANGKOK:-	
On demand	104
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	56.40
SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$5.76 discount.
Chinese	10	\$5.98
Hongkong	20	\$5.52
Hongkong	10	\$5.74

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$900, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	26	\$90, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.10, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$7 1/2
COFFIN MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 30	all	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Loon-Kang-Mow Co. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 30	all	Tls. 22 1/2.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$20 1/2, sales
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.				
Hkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$55, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5 1/2	all	\$6, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	Tls. 65.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	\$5, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$200.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$23, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$11 1/2.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$70.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$18 1/2.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17.
Hkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$20	\$180.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$120.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33 1/2	\$25	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 162 1/2.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$950, sales
Yongtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$80	\$190, x-dir.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$94, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$23, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 60	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages de Tonkin	16,000	Fr. 250	all	\$700.
Ranch Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$22, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1.10, buyers
RAFFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	all	\$29 1/2, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	62 1/2, all L'don.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	all	\$26.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	90 1/2, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$26.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$16.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Smith & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$100, sellers
United Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$300.
RUBBER.				
Para Rubber in London	Daily Wire			4/9 per lb. sellers
Loans.				
Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.	
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
				VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

TO-DAY

Noon—Thirty-Eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

12.30 P.M.—Forty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS:

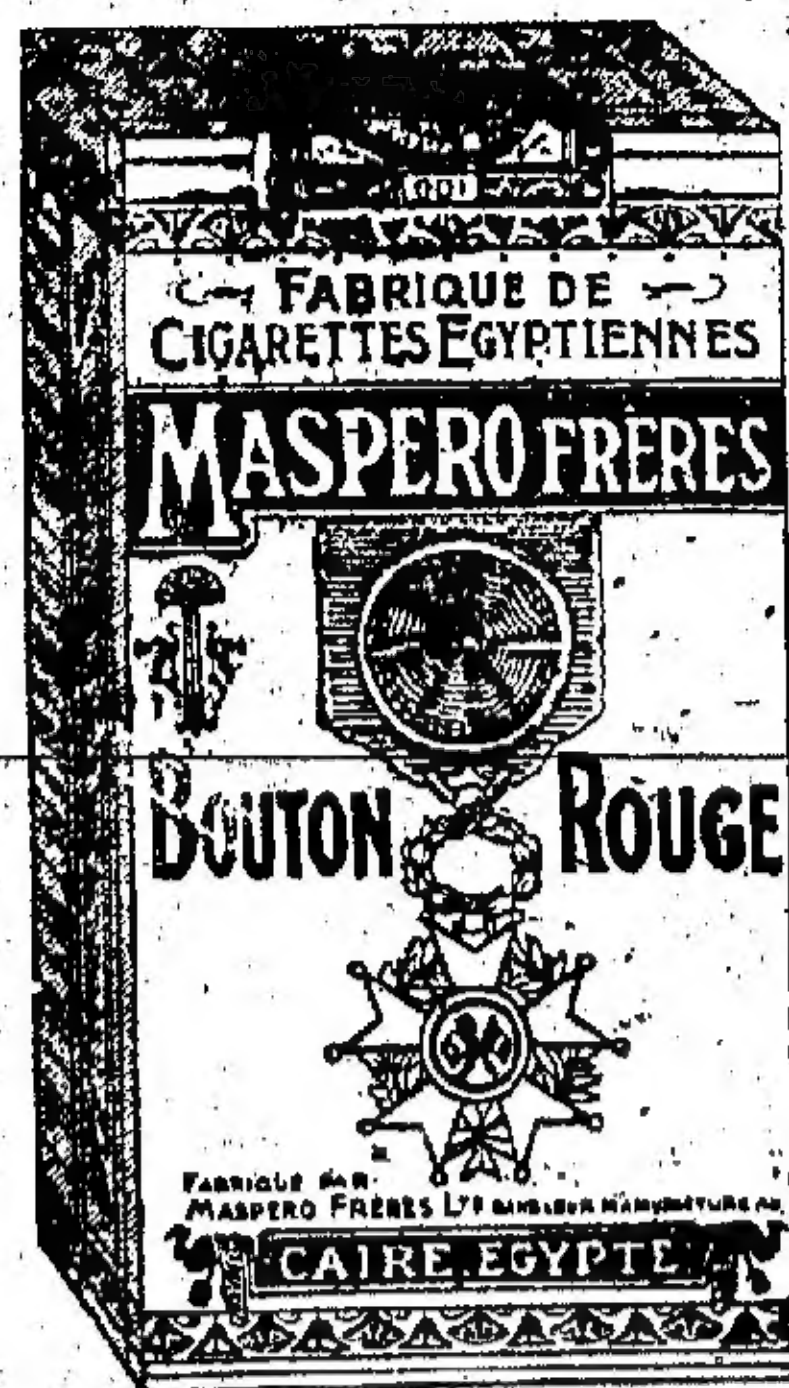
Friday, 28th April—Philharmonic Concert at City Hall, 9.15 P.M.

Saturday, 29th April—Fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of H. Price & Co., Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd. 12.30 P.M.

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

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and **Felucca**



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MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, Crime Road.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, at 12, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to 29th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. CHARLTON,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 25th to May 2nd, 1911.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	26	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	27	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	28	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	29	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 25th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.86	29.79
Temperature	82	80	85
Humidity	67	78	62
Wind Direction	West	West	NW
Weather	i	1	1
Rain	c	b	b